RANDALL'S ROUND.

HIS TRIP THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Arrival and Hearty Reception in Louisville He Merts the Business-Men, and Gives

(Special to the New York World.)
LOUISVILLE, December 28.—Samuel J.
Randall and wife and Congressman McAdoo
arrived here tonight. At Mount Sterling,
Lexington. Frankfort, and other towns
along the route crowds assembled to see
Mr. Randall and cheer him, and he made
exercil interconding assembles from the care Mr. Randall and cheer him, and he made several impromptu speeches from the carsteps. At Frankfort a committee of citizens waited upon him. At Lagrange a committee of Louisville citizens, headed by Colonel C. E. Sears, met him at the depôt. Mr. Randall was met by Oscar Turner, whose guest be is to-night. In the merning Mr. Randall will breakfast with Mr. John E. Green, president of the Board of Trade. At noon be will visit 'Canage to greet the merchants of the city by the unanimens request of the Directors of the Pe and of Trade. In the afternoon he will be dired at the Pendennis Club, and at night will address a mass-meeting at Liedernight will address a mass-meeting at Lieder-kranz Hall, after which he will hold an informal reception, and at midnight will leave for the South in charge of a committee from Nashville.

Every indication promises a genuine ova-tion to Mr. Randail here to morrow. The attacks of the Convier-Journal are gene-rally repudiated by the chizens of all classes, who destre to see Kentucky hospi-tality vindicated. Mr. Randall, in an in-ferview, said his trip was for pleasure, not for political purposes. He said he pro-posed to deliver tariff speeches only where requested to do so. He seemed very favor-ably impressed with the feeting towards him in Kentucky as manifested to day. He will visit Nashville, Birmingham, and Chaiwill visit Nashville, Birmingham, and Chat-tanooga before his return.

(By Associated Press.)
Legisville, December 29.—At noon to-day the Hon. Simuel J. Randall was formally welcomen to Louisville at the Board-of-Trade rooms, John E. Green delivering an address of welcome, at the conclusion of which he introduced the distinguished visitor. Mr. Randoll responded in a brief speech, in which he stated that he cume South to study the customs and needs of the southern people, their resources and industries. He spoke of the incoming Administration as one that would open an era of prosperity, peace, and plenty for the

cra of prosperty, pesce, and pienty for the American people.

Congressman McAdoo followed in a brief talk on the interests of the country in general and the South in particular. At the conclusion of the reception Mr. Randall and party were driven to the Pendennis-Club rooms, where they were diaed by the

This morning Congressman Randall breakiasted at the residence of John E. Green, Fourth avenue. At breakfast were present by invitation Congressman McAdeo, Bishop Dudley, Major J. M. Wright, Colonel C. E. Sears, Albert Fluk, and General Basil W. Duke. It had been announced that Mr. Randall would urrive at the Board-of-Trade rooms promptly at 12 o'clock. Half an hour before the appointed the foard-or-trade rooms prompey at 12 o'clock. Half an hour before the appointed hour the room in which the reception was to take place was a perfect Jam. There was a large crowd of representative businessmengathered to greet him. His arrival was delayed, and it was 12:45 o'clock when he appeared. The room was so thronged that it was difficult to force an entrance to ough

the committee room to the platform which had been arranged for speaking. The party was accorded a hearty reception. In his words of welcome Mr. Green was very complimentary to Mr. Randail. He said that the visitor was engaged in an hon-orable and commendable task of working to secure the best interest of business men and laborers; that it was his mission in the

should be given to understand that I am here present to-day without any personal, political notive. I come among you to witness for myself—to study the details that prevail in the great South in business relations that it hars to the country. We are passing through a period of great depression and I think I can show that this depression is placemenal in its cheracter, and unlike all others that have preceded it in the United States. In what is known as the panie of 1857, which I know of only, perhaps, from reading and be-rise, there was antecedent. reming and be-rsw, there was antecedent to that period for seven years a balance of trade against the United States aggregating \$150,000,000 in value. Again, in 1857, the panic of that year was preceded by eight years of adverse trade against the United of trade against the United States aggregating \$100,000,000 in value, and yet to-day we are in the mast of depression, when the ast rine years of trade in the United States has been in favor of the United States to the extent of \$200,000,000; and States to the extent of \$300,000,000; and therefore we cannot measure our present degression in business by those rules of trade which I have indicated as controlling, in my judgment, the panies of prior years. It is due to your intelligence that I should give you the reasons which I think have controlled to bring us to our present trade condition. I consider that it is owing to an exhaustive taxation, and in some degree to trade restrictions, which ought to be sweet trade restrictions, which ought to be swept aside. [Cheers.] The Government should be administered economically, and there ought not to be collected a dollar of revein excess of that which is necessary to economically administer the Government of this people. (Cheers.) It is a true saying, and some of us have realized the truth of it, that a man who spends more money than he makes will become embarrassed, and I say, according to my judgment, the country which imports more than it exports must become embarrassed, and the great object of the Government to free a people like ours is to have such laws enacted, and bonestly and intelligently administered as will promote such laws enacted, and honestly and inteligently administered as will promote the great objects of the trade and commerce of the country [cheers], and I thersfore feel that when I am here I am among the representatives of the chergy and enterprise of the gateway to the South in her industrial relations. I am here, as I said before, without personal object, and yet I have come to see a great relawakening of the industrial energies of the South. You are without limit in resources; you are to day in many of the products of the soil competing favorably with the North;

competing favorably with the North; and I have no earthly objection, I am free to say, to see the southern States, and many of them, come into

successful competition with the north-ern States, but I am absolutely opposed to seeing both sections interfered with in their progress and career to the destiny, which

God in his infinite wisdom has endowed

God in his infinite wisdom has endowed upon this the greatest country on earth, by such relations which will make both sections victims of foreign low labor and forcign low interests. [Cheers.] 'And I do not speak this to you in any partisan sense. I speak it in the breader sense of statesmanship, if I may be allowed to apply the term, for we are all advised that statesmanship countries to knowing the transports of

ship consists in knowing the resources of this country, and it is, in my judgment, the duty of an intelligent people to study out the details of her condition as they relate

our citizens. It is the duty of an Administration, therefore, to look after the ourness and trade relations of our country. [Applause.]

After Mr. Rendall had resumed his seat there were foud calls for McAdoo. In response, that gentleman expressed thanks for the honor that had been shown him.

Mr. NcAdoo said that the people of his State had a warm interest in the success of the new South.

His speech was a beautiful rhetorical effort, full of sound logic, and sensible and to the point. After the adjournment Rundslishock hands with a number of friends.

He was driven to the Pendennis-Club room, where he dined with a number of friends.

TENNESSEE PREPARING TO RECEIVE MR. RAN-DALL.

CEATTANCOGA, December 29.—A commit-tee of citizens left here in a special cir to-night for Nashville to formally extend the hospitalities of Chattanooga to Samuei J. Randail.

ACTORS BURNED TO DEATH. Surning of the Blake Opera-House Block

A Racine (Wis.) special says: The Biake Opera-House block was descroyed by fre at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The members of the Thompson "Beggar Sindent" Opera Company and a large number of guests were in the hotel connected with the theatre, and it was believed that all had escaped unburt, but it was discovered later in the day that at least three persons had perished in the flames. They were Mr. and Mrs. Russell S. Glover, of New York, both members of the opera company, and Mrs. S. A. Patrick, a chambermaid. Mrs. Glover was last seen running through the hallway screaming loadly, and it is believed that she became hewildered and sank down to suffocate. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Glover werewell and favorably known, socially, in the in Racine. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Glover were-well and faverably known, socially, in the metropolis. Neither Mr. Glover nor the chambermaid were seen after the fire broke-out, and it is thought they perished in their rooms. A servant girl named Hicks was rescued from a third-story window. All the other members of the opera company lost their personal effects and barely escaped in their might-clothes.

The Street-Car Drivers' Strike.

The Street-Car Drivers' Strike.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New Obleans. December 29.—The street-car drivers' strike continues, to the great inconvenience of the public, and more especially of the business-men, many of whom live two or three miles from the trade centres. Up to this hour about a dozen cars on the Magazine-Street Line are the only ones that have reached Canal street. They are accompanied by the only ones that have reached Caual street from up town. They are accompanied by squads of poince. Early this morning cars left the up-town stations of the City Railroad Company, but were met by large bodies of strikers. The cars were turned round and sent back to the stations. The police seem to be in sympathy with the strikers, and are only inclined to interfere in cases of personal violence. The Traces Democrat says: "Order must be restored, the law must be enforced, and the bands of strikers who yesterday absolutely stopped the street-ears of the city must be suppressed." It suggests a mass-meeting of citzees to con-demn in strong terms the condition that prevails, and to offer their support in every way to the mayor in the interest of peace. A card is published, signed by the presidents of six street railroad companies, alleging that the statements made by the strikers that the November agreement for

strikers that the November agreement for increased pay and reduced hours has not been carried out is untrue, and points to the action of some of the drivers to show that the allegations of unfair treatment are also untrue. Rainy weather continues.

A number of can-drivers have been atrested, charged with disturbing the peace, interfering with the free passage of streetears, and inciting to riot. They were arraigned before Recorder Sambolo and phased under \$250 bonds each. President Walker, of the tity railroad, said to day; of The situation is a good deal worse than yesterday. The city's entire policy force has proved entirely incilicient. We have been unable to get the protection which,

Spicide of a Burglar.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 29.—George Clark, a notorious burglar, committed sui-cide in the office of the Chief of Police cide in the office of the Chief of Police bere this afternoon, while he was under arrest for blowing open the safe in Brock-port on Saturday might. He and two brothers named Brown were arrested by detectives. It is thought that they were the ringicaders of a gang of desperators which has been operating in Western New York. A full set of burgiars' tools were found in their rosession. Becomies up. found in their possession. Reporters succeeded in obtaining a full confession from

Brants, December 29.—The police of Hamburg have received a letter containing threats that an attempt will be made to ex-plode the Imperial Navat Observatory in The committee organize to raise a fund

Pages, December 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the sum of 1,000,000,000 frames on account of expenses for 1885 was granted by a vote of 331 to 127, and the budget receipts were unanimously adopted.

fay cable to the Dispatch,]

EERLIN, December 29,—The British annexation of St. Lucia bay, on the coast of
Zuluiand, will probably increase the friction already existing between Germany and
England in regard to colonial matters.
Herr Elawold, German explorer, now in
Zululand, bas written home that he has acquired by treaty from the King of Zula-land the right to St. Lucia bay and 100,000 acres adjacent thereto in behalf of Herr Ludentz a Corr entz, a German merchant, who estab lished a trading-post at Angra-Paquena.

The Bocking-Valley Strike Practi-

cally Over.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Collemets, O., December 29.—President
Machride, of the State Miners' Association, has issued a call for a convention in this city on January 7th to consider the situa-tion in Hocking Valley. The operators claim that the strike is practically over, and that they now have nearly all the miners they can accommodate. Between thirty and forty old miners went to work to-day at the reduced rate of fifty cents.

An Obio Murderer Delies the Autho-

(By telegraph to the Disasteh.)

OTAWA, Ohio, December 29—On Christmas evening in Jackson, Putnam county, John Fishback, after a quarrel with his wife, killed her with an axe in the presence of his three little boys. The latter field for their lives, the father having threatened firm. He now has his house feetifield. He is them. He now has his bouse fortified. He is armed with revolvers, axes, double-barrelled shetgous, and other weapons, and defie the authorities to take him.

Wages of from Men to be Reduced.

(By telegraph to the Disputch.)
Physicians, Pa., December 29.—The

THE CIVIL-SERVICE LEAGUE

Adress to the President-Elect-A Happy Response frem Him. Posses from Him.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

New York, December 29.—The following correspondence explains itself:

NATIONAL CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE, OFFICE No. 4 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, December 20, 1884.

Hon. Grover Cleveland:

Hon. Grover Cleveland:

Str.—We have the honor to address you on behalf of the National Civil-Service Reform League, an association composed of citizens of all parties whose sole purpose is indicated by its name, and which takes no part whatever in party controversy. The vast increase in the number of persons engaged in the civil service and the grave mischiefs and dangers arising from a general proscription in the service, which for half a century has followed the change of party control of the National Administration, and have produced so profound an impression upon the duced so profound an impression upon the public mind, that the first effective steps to ward reform were taken with the cooper-tion of both parties in the passage of the reform act of January 16, 1883. The abusereform act of January 16, 1883. The abutes which that act seess to correct, however, are so strongly entrenched in the traditions and sages of both parties that there is naturally widespread anxiety lest the party change in the National Excentive cifected by the late election should show them to be insuperable; but believing as we do that the reform system cannot be held in the security established until it has we do that the reform system cannot be held to be scenrely established until it has safely passed the ordeal of such party charge, and recalling with satisfaction and confidence your public expressions favor-able to reform, and your official acts as Chief Executive of the State of New York, we condently commend this cause to your patriotic care in the exercise of the at power with which the American peo

great power with which the American peo-pe have entrusted you.
Respectfully yours,
George William Curtis, president; Wil-liam Potts, seerctary; John Jay, Moor-field Story, J. Hall Pleasants, W. W.
Montgomery, Everett P. Wheeler, Frede-rick Cromwell, Morrill Wyman, Jr.,
Carl Schurz, Silas W. Burt, A. L. Mac-Donaugh, William Carey Sanger, and William W. Aiken, Executive Commit-tee.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 25, 1884. Hon. George William Curtis, President, &c.:

Hon. George William Curtis, President, &c.:

Dear Sir.—Your communication dated
December 20th, addressed to me on behalf
of the National Civit-Service Reform
League, has been received. That a practical reform in civil service is demanded is
abundantly established by the fact that the
statute referred to in your communication
to secure such result has been passed in
Congress with the assent of both political
parties, and by the further fact that the
seniment is generally prevalent among
patriotic people calling for fair and honest
enforcement of the law which has been
thus enacted. I regard myself piedzed to
this because my concep ion of true Democratic taith and public duty requires that
this and all other statutes should be in good
Laith and without evasion enforced, and
because in many utterances made prior to this and all other statutes should be in good Lith and without evasion enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done. I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the National Executive may demonstrate that abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place, but fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law. There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of civil-service status, but which are so disconnected with the robics of an Administration that removal. set under the large of the tariff that would adequately and satisfactorily meet the wants of the people. Mr. Green felt confident that the incoming Administration would asset 18-eil beneficially for all parties concerned. At the cancelusion Mr. Green introduced Mr. Handall.

There was wild clapping of lends; and after the excitement had absted Mr. Randall advanced to the front of the platform and in a slow-meatured via course of twenty minutes. Mr. Randall sand;

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the floor of Trade of Louisville; Raised as I have been in uncreasined life, like most of these around me, you can understand why I appreciate more than might be under the relations the fonoir which this body of men composed of persons of every political party should be given to understand that I am here present loseds without any personal, political native. I conceaning you to with nessfor type of the presents of every political party should be given to understand that I am here present loseds without any personal, political native. I conceaning you to without any personal, political native, I conceaning you to without any personal, political native. I conceaning you to without any personal, political native. I conceaning you to without any personal, political native, I conceaning you to without any personal, political native, I conceaning you to without any personal, political native, I conceaning you to without any personal, political native, I conceaning you to without any personal, political native, I conceaning you to without any personal, political native, I conceaning you to without any personal, political native, I conceaning you to without any personal political native was deen and the great south in business probable and any lives large the proposed of persons of every political party should be given to understand that I any her present to dear the proposed of persons of every political party when the proposed of persons of every political party and province of Granada and 100 in Majara, great and province of G conditions of their continuance in public place, and that a quiet and unobtrusive ex-ercise of individual political rights is a reasonable measure of their party service. If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them in: though the coming Admin-istration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded y appointment to office, and to say iem that while Democrats may expect : proper consideration, selections for offi-not embraced within the civil-service rule will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness instituted by those charged with that duty rather than upon persistent im-portunity or self-solicited recommendations

Honds "aid-No Receiver Wanted.

on behalf of the candidates for appoint

1 by telegraph to the Dispatch.] NEW YORK, December 29.—The director of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Geor-cia railroad at their meeting to-day decides to present to the bondholders a circular which will request the funding of about \$2,500,000 of coupons during the next two years, for which they propose to issue new bonds based on these coupons, and bearing 6 per cent, interest. The company will owe no floating debt on the first of January, and will have sufficient means on hand to pay all interest on divi-sional or underlying bonds due January first. This step is taken by the Board in order to secure sufficient funds during the years 1882-86 to place the property in first class condition. The road needs a large amount of steel rails, ties, buildst large amount of steel rails, ites, usilist, and general new equipment. The directors were offered temporary loans to meet interest charges, but they did not deen it wise when the securities were already selling at such low prices to obtain money in that way. There are no divisions in the management, Holders of large amounts of securities affected by the above plan concur with the directors in the recommendacur with the directors in the recommenda-tion. The Board will sit again to-morrow.

PHTERURGH, December 29.—The sudden uspension of the Keystone Bridge-Works dutrichy was fully explained this morn az by a statement, which has been verified that serious differences of opinion existed between the stockholders of the corpora-tion. It is known that President Gottlieb and Secretary and Treasurer Stroble wer and Secretary and Treasurer Stroble were both opposed to the proposed reduction and resigned, and on Saturday A. R. Griffin, of Chicago, was elected president, and J. H. Springer, of this city, general superm-tendent. The works as now organized will resume in a week if the worksnen ac-cept the reduction ordered. The works have contracts for rearly a year, including the Baltimore and Olya railroad bridge the Baltimore and Olio railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river, the bridge for the Louisville and Nushville railroad, and a pivot bridge for the Wabash road, the contracts for which were made before the serious depression in business occurred.

Failures.

(By teegraph to the Dispatch.)

MINNAPOLIS, MINN., December 29.—
Smith & Robach, wholesale eigar-dealers, made an assignment Saturday night, with

THE ENGLISH SHERIFF. Functionary Whose Duties Are Very Dif-

ferent to Those of the American & "It is the lot of some men," philosophically remarks a famous English writer, "to be high sheriff and to ride in a golden coach, and of others to be handled by the hangman." There is felletty of analysis as well as profundity of thought in this observation; for by immemorial law it is to the sheriff that capital criminals are delivered over for execution, and if the sheriff cannot find an executioner he must "handle"—that is to say, hang—the malefactor himself. The sheriff of London and Middlesex, who, by hereditary franchise, are chosen by their fellow-citizens, are very exalted municipal dignitaries; but the sheriff of a county is something more. He is a grandee. Were it not the lord heutenant who confers commissions in the militia, the high sheriff would be the greatest man in the shire. His office, once elective, but for some ceaturies past in the nomination of the Crown, is of immense antiquity, extending at least to Anglo-Saxon time. He is the reeve, the bailiff of the shire, the Queen's depute, and not only "vice comes," but wholly independent of the "comes"—the earl or "cerideman" who growing lazy in Plantagenet times, took to dancing attendance at the King's court, reserving all the honor, but leaving the burden of labor to the sheriff, but who was partially compensated by being emancipated from the earl's control. The sheriff can call out the "posse conitious." supposing that mysterious body to be susceptible of being called out. He is bound to pursue all murderers, traitors, and other misdoers where and whensoever he finds when writing up and down in his baillewick, although at the first blush it would armore, tike the offerders in we the [London Telegraph] them "riding up and down in his baillwick, although at the first blush it would
appear likely that the offenders in que-tion
would prefer to adopt some less conspicuous mode of locomotion than
that of riding up and down in a brilliwick. He is empowered to arrest without warrant. "at sight," any person
whom he esteems a law-breaker—a power
exercised by Sir Walter Scott when, as
high sheriff of his county, he collared a
brawler at a Radical meeting who was joining in the shout of "Hurke Sir Walter!"
He must seize all lands devolving to the
Crown by escheat or attainder, and must
capture and keep all wreckage, waifs, estrays, and the like. It is his duty to receive her Majesty's judges of assize when
they go on circuit, and provide them with
a sufficient escort of armed men; he is officially superier in rank to any nobleman in
the county; and, finally, he may keep a em "riding up and down in his baill-

ficially superier in rank to any nobleman in the county; and, finally, he may keep a state carriage with as much carving and gilding upon it as ever he chooses to lavish. Considering the antique and historic dig-nity which surrounds the office, the most salient attributes of which we have glanced at, and looking at the fact that the most cherous portions of the shrieral duties are discharged by the under sheriff, there is some cause for surprise in the growing to some cause for surprise in the growing re-luctance displayed by county gentlemen of position to take upon themselves the office of high sheriff. In the city of London, of high sheriff. In the city of London, where the citizens have the inheritance of the shriveatty of Middlesex vested in them by charter, "that the commons might choose such as would not be a burden to them," any gentleman elected to the office who does not care to serve may, by virtue of a by-law passed in 1748, obtain exemption on payment of a fine of six hundred pounds. Such immunity, however, is comparatively schoon sought by the emment and usually affluent corporators, who are and usually affluent corporators, who are, as a rule, pleasantly auxious to make an appearance in their robes and gold chains on occasions of civic state, and who have no objection to dispensing and receiving the munificent hospitalities inseparable from their office, which carries with it no emolutheir office, which carries with it no emoti-ments but a good deal of muncipal honor and glory. The county magnates appear, on the other hand, to think that honor and glory fail to compensate, not only for the absence of any honorarium, but for the heavy expense to which they are put by serving the office of high sheriff, off old the case was different. The hold-ing of the courts of "sheriff tocan" brought in considerable fees to the "vice-comes"; there were prekings to be made

Council, and the plagues of the Queen's bench division, preparatory to their names being submitted to her Majesty, who "pricks" with a bodkin one out of every three names in the list, the gentlemen "billed" have exhibited a lamentable backwardness in coming forward to fill the office, and have, in many instances, pitcous "high sheriff, and ride in a golden coach," At the over of "billing for sheriffs," which took place on Wednesday last, one eligible but unwilling squire urged agricultural depression as an excuse. He represented that he had just come into two thousand acres of landed estate; that, notwithstanding the large reductions which he had made in his rents, many of his tender. he had made in his rents, many of his tenmass had left; that he had once compelled
to raise £10,000 upon unortgage, and to
farm three fourths of his hand himself; and
that if he were forced to serve as sheriff he
would have to borrow money to defray the
costs of office. The Lord Canne flor was
so kind as to place the name of this depressed agriculturalist at the bottom of the
list. Another gentleman modesity decined the boner which seemed immunent
on the ground that he had recently served
the office in mother county. This was
held to be a valid apolocy. In another
case the appellant had to him at the most
a arming circumstances connected with the menth; while another and more sanguine petitioner objected to being high sheral because he intended shortly to "stand for the county." In several instances til-health was addited as an excuse, and one

for placed the somnolent gentleman third on the list, so that in all probability his name will not be pricked by the royal bothkin.

A gentleman who pleaded that he was so poor that be had been obliged to let his family manslon, and live in a much smaller house, was placed second on the list; but one mame was wholy struck off, because the owner of it said that he was seventy-four, stone-deaf, and very gouty, and that if he were compelled to serve he would have to break up his estal hishment. Then came the case of a gentleman who explained that he was only entitled to devised estates during the fif of his wife, and that she might die during his year of office. The exette of the patential wildower was disallowed. A similarly head fate was that of a gentleman who mentioned that he held his lands in right of his wife, and that as the estates were hers, he thought that the lady, and not himself, ought to serve as high sheriff. The excuse was rejected, annid some mertiment. But what, it may be asked, was there to laugh it? There is a memorable precedent of the vice-comital office being excretised by a member of the gentler sex. The earls of Thanet were here litary sheriffs of Westmoreland. The office, it was held, could descend to and be executed by a female; and Anne, Counters of Pembroke, served as hereditary sheriff, and at the assizes in Appleby sat with the judges on the bench. If ladnes were eligible as hereditary sheriffs, why should they not be equally so as annual nominees of the Crown? A lady surely would have no objection to ride in a golden coach, and she might introduce a pleasant novelty in the judicial reception by providing her Majesty's justiciers with an escort of pietty javelinwomen, it is clear that odkin.

A gentleman who pleaded that he was se

Ills country, and it is, in my judgment, the duty of an untellurent people to study out the details of her condition as they restrict the posted notice ordering a 10 per cent. For IPH trois and Steek Wests. Company that operating the ways of all employes exceptital, and no lowering of wages of American machanics. And I say to von deliberately that this can be done, and done only upon a buttern should with the same done, and done only upon a buttern should with the same done, and done only upon a buttern should with the same done, and done only upon a buttern should with the same done, and done only upon a buttern should with the same done, and done only upon a buttern should with the wages of all employes except these governed by yearly contracts, to the firm was beld, and the failure then threating was averted to the present. The stock and fixtures are valued at \$17,000.

Shamefully Gard Behavior of the opinion of the contracts of the contract of the proposed of the same was not to the proposed of the same was not to the proposed of the same was not only the critical, but the proposed of the same was not only the critical, but the proposed of the same was not only the critical and the proposed of the same was not only the critical and the proposed of the same was not only the critical and the proposed of the same was not only the critical and the proposed of the same was not only the critical and the proposed of the same was not only the critical and the proposed of the same was not only the critical and the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was not only the critical to the proposed of the same was

is to "psy up and look preity" when the judges are all "ranged, a terrible show," at assize time. No wonder that the gentlemen who are eligible for the ancient but costly post of high sheriff are growing somewhat weary of having an embarrassing and empty honor thrust upon them. The Queen's puncturing bodkin gives the country squires something clae besides vice-comital rank. It presents them with a white elephant, very imposing to look upon, but inconveniently expensive to keep.

STAUNTON.

Drowning of a Colored Man-The New Masonie Block.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] The colored portion of this community was thrown into much excitemement early this morning by the report that James Bell, a well-known colored restaurant-keeper, had just just been drowned in the lake at the fair-grounds.

the fair-grounds.

It turned out that Mr. Joseph F. Tonne-hill had hired a force of colored men to get ice off the take, and commenced to work about 2 o'clock in the morning. Bell un-dertook, for extra wages, to go out upon the most dangerous part of the pond, where the water was twelve or fifteen feet deen. This point was some fifteen or deep. This point was some fifteen of twenty feet from the shore, and when he got there reported that the water was runtwenty feet from the shore, and when he got there reported that the water was running over the lee. Mr. Tonnehill called to him, telling him he would better come back; but he did not heed the warning, and soon he was seen to break in and disappear. Rising, he clutched the edge of the lee, which, breaking off, let him down again. Rising the second time and making snother frantic effort to pull himself our, the ice again broke, and the man, having on a heavy overcoal and gamboots, went down for the last time. All this could be seen by moonlight from the shore, but the men there were afraid to venture out to the aid of the drowning man. William Smith, another colored man, ran to the coat, which was at another part of the lake, and, breaking the ice before him, pushed his boat to the spot where the unfortunate man had disappeared, and finally succeeded in raising him to the surface of the water with an ice-hook. The body was in a standing position, having sunk up to the knees in the mud, but had been in the water three quarters of an hour. Deceased was about sixty years old, and left a widow and six children, several of them small.

A negro man named Vincent Smith was

about sixty years old, and left a widew and six children, several of them small.

A negro man named Vincent Smith was arrested Saturday for stealing a beef-hide from Hamrick & Co. Strangely enough, he took the hide right to the firm from which had stolen it and tried to sell it to Mr. Hamrick. A negro man there, who had trimmed the hide a few days before, recognized it, and this led to his arrest. He was brought before Mayor Gordon this morning and got three months in jul.

morning and got three months in jul.

The new Masonic block here has been completed, and is one of the hand-somest and most variable blocks in Staunton, Mr. J. Howard Wayt, treasurer of the Building Committee, to which gentleman the whole improvement was a superior of the superior of t J. Howard Wayt, treasurer of the Building Committee, to which gentleman the whole improvement was committed, made a report to the Lodge Friday night, which was very gratifying. The building is a substantial three-story brick, tin roof, with three fine stores and an office on the groundfloor; the Vindicator office and an insurance on the second floor; and on the third a half for the Blue Lodge, a half for the chapter and commanders, and a banquet-half. The rentals of the Lodge amount to \$2.200 a year, and, together with the dues, make up an income of over \$2.700. There is only one other Masonic lodge in Virginia which has a larger annuity, and that, is Roman-Eagle Lodge of Danville, which reaches \$3.000 a year. Saunton Lodge, No. 13, has also next to the largest number of members of any Masonic lodge in the state, numbering, as it does, 187. Marshall Lodge of Lynchburg is the largest, and reaches 210. The Building Committee of Staunton Lodge arentitled to, and have received from the traternity here, much credit for the good management which they have displayed in the conduct of the improvement. The committee consists of the following-named gentlemen; Messrs, William A, Burke, J. A. Cochran, and J. H. Wayt. The property is worth about \$25,000.

Military Institute.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

PERLADIZ-PILA, December 29.—In the Orphans' Court to-day President Judge Hanna filed an adjudication of the account of the executors of the estate of Asu Packer, decreased. The only contest before the auditing judge gross from a clause Packer, deceased. The only contest before the auditing judge arose from a clause in the will of the testator giving to the Irustees of "Washington College, Lexington, Va.," \$4,000, and directing a bond for \$1,000 of the Washington College," which was held to be cancelled. This legacy was claimed by both the Virginia Military Institute and Washington College, which are situated in Lexington, Va. The evidence showed that Washington and Lee dence showed that Washington and Le University was founded over a century ago, and had been known as Liberty Hall, Wash-ington Academy, Washington College, and since 1871 as Washington and Lee Univer-BAILEOAD STOCKS. sity, and had never issued bonds. Th Virginia Military Institute was incorpo-toted in 1839. In 1864 its buildings were destroyed by tire, and bonds were send by it to aid in rebuilding were issued by it to aid in rebuilding its structures. The testator purchased ten \$100 bonds of the Institute, and subsequently exchanged them for two \$500 bonds of the same institute. These bonds were found among his 45-61, but no \$1,000 bond. Under all the evidence the Judge held that though neither institutions not bonds had been correctly described, it was the intention of the testator to bequeath \$5,600 to the Military Institute at Lexington, Va., and so decided.

The Spanish-American Treaty.

Manum, December 29, -in the Correson Saturday the Government was asked whether it was aware that the text of the rending Bispano-American treaty had been called to the New York nevespapers; whether it ought not to have kept the treaty secret until it had been approved by the American Senate; and whether it knew who the person was that sold a copy for \$2,000. To all these questions the Government made exaster replies. It is said that the telegraphic correspondence was private. the telegraphic correspondence was private and with it the Government had no power

Gladstone's Seventy-fifth Birthday

(by eable to the Dispatch.)

London, December 29—To-day is Gladstone's seventy-fifth birthday, and the occasion is being celebrated with great festivity at Hawardan. Birthday greetings reach the great leader from all parts of the empire. The Prince of Wales has sent congratulations. Many of the Liberal bodies took advantage of the day to present the "grand old man" with addresses expressive of continued confidence and admirasive of continued confidence and admira-tion. Newspapers, without distinction to party, devote leading articles to culogies of

great statesman. Late Weather Report.

(Special felegram to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, December 30-1 A. M.—
For the Middle Athantic States, partly
eloudy weather and local rains, followed by clearing weather, southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature. For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and local rains, north to ast winds, nearly stationary temperature. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was cloudy and

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 44; 9 A. M., 46; noon, 53; 3 P. M., 59; 6 P. M., 56; midnight, 50. Mean temperature, 51 2-6.

Last night the Carleton Opera Company opened a week's engagement at the Thi-aire by presenting the "Mascotte," This opera is well worn here, and is so familiar as not to be very popular. This and bad weather considered, the audience was a good one, and enjoyed the play, which is many respects was better presented than it has ever been here before.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, December 29.—Speculation in the Stock Exchange opened weak, with Delaware and Hudson and Lackswanna as features, the former failing off 1½ and the latter 1. There was a decline in the remainder of the list of 1al. Subsequently a rally of jail took place. Delaware and Hudson led in the afternoon. Private advices were registed from the West that the a rally of jail, took piece. Delaware and Hudson led in the afternoon. Private advices were received from the West that the railread commissioners of some of the States contemplated a reduction of freight rales. It was also reported that the trunkline passenger agents had been unable to restore rates. At Chicago to-day this brought about a fresh selling movement, in which the Grangers, Union Pacific, and Delaware and Hudson were most conspicuous. Chicago, Burlington and Quiney dropped 2, Northwest 1, Northwest preferred 14, St. Paul 14, Illinois Central 14, Manitoba 4, Omaha 14, Omaha preferred 34, Delaware and Hudson touching 674 and Union Pacific were also pressed for sale. Delaware and Hudson touching 674 and Union Pacific 441. Near the close a firmer tone prevailed on covering by small operators, and prices rallied 4af. The market left off steady. Compared with Saturday's closing, paices were 133 lower, except for Kanssa and Texas. Missouri Pacific, and New York Central, which were 144 higher. Sales 104,000 shares.

York Central, which were 14 ingref. Sales 104,000 shares.

Noon.—Stocks firm. Money. 132 per cent. Exchange—Long. 4824a4834; short. 4844a484. Governments duits Statesstrong. Evening.—Exchange, 4894. Money. 1345 states.—Child. Sile. Si | hudigo: 80e00c, | Madder: 14c, | Oils: Linseed, 60c.; machine, 25a75c.; | sperm, \$1.50; whale, 75c.; stratis, | 45a50c.; Labrader-code0t, 50a60c, lard, 75a

North Carolina's, new (bid) 18
North Carolina funding (bid) 10
South Carolina Brown consols (bid) 1072
Texnessee 6's (bid) 42
Virginia 6's (bid) 38
Virginia consols (bid) 38
Chexpeake and Obio (bid) 54
Chicago and Northwestern 834
Chicago and Northwestern p'f'd 1204
Denver and Rio Grande 84
Erie 133 Prints: Merrimack, 54c.; Merrimack Shriting, 5c.; Richmond, Me.; South Bridge, 54c.; Pacific, 6c.; Duanel's, 54c.; Allen's, 54c.; Manchester, 54c.; Washington, 54c.; Mallory Pink, 64c.; Mailory Purple, 64c.; Simpson Mourning, 6c.; Simpson Grev, 6c.; Simpson Black, 6c.; Harmony, 5c.; Ashland Solld, 54c.
Bleached Shirtnurs and Sheetings: 7-8 Security, 5c.; 7-8 Jack Horner, 54c.; 7-8 Edward Harris, 64c.; 44 Farmony, 64c.; 44- Peiban Q. 64c.; 44- Farmony, 6c.; 4-4 Farwell, 9c.; 4-4 Wauregan, 10c.; 10-4 Monadnock, 224c.; 10-4 Pequot, 30c.

Brown Cottons: Manchester ‡ A., 44c.; Manchester 4-4 A. A., 5c.; Rockbridge 4-4 R. E., 6c.; James River D. D., 6tc.
FOREIGN FRUITS AND CANDY.

| Texas Pacific | 122 | 123 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | good demand. GROCERIES, &C. BALTIMORE. Baltimone, December 29,-Virginia 6's, onsolidated, 29; Virginia new 3's, 52.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. Monday, December 29, 1884. State Securities. Bid. Asket Virginia 10-40's..... 32

CITY BONDS.

RAHLROAD BONDS. Va. & Tenn. 3d mort. 8's 120 Cot, and Greenville 1st 6's.... 95 Cotumbia & G. 2d 6's, ex. int. . 58 irginia Midland Income 6's .. 4 Piedmont Railroad 1st 8's. Petersburg 1st 5's, Class A.... Pet. 2d 6's, Class B. ex int.... R., Y. R. & Cherapeake 8's 107
R. and D. consol 6's, 1885 99
R. and D. consol 6's, 1899 100
R. and D. gold 6's 95
R. and D. debentures 40 A and C, income 6's, ex int., 80
C, C, and A, 1st mort, 7's, 108
C, C, & A, 2d mort, 7's, ex int., 90
Western Lorth Carolina 7's, 106
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's, J. & J., 902

R., F. and P. common...100 R., F. and P. div. scrip... R., F. & P. 6 percent, guar... Richmond & Petersburg. 100 Petersburg Raffroad.....100 Sesbeard & Roanoke gusr,100 Richmond and Alleghany,100 Atlanta and Charlotte 100 North Carolina......100 INSURANCE COMPANIES.

82,50 a nest

HIDES, LEATHER, &C.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, AC.

LUMBER, STAVES, &C.

Timothy: \$1.75a82. Orchard-Grass: \$1.40a\$1.50. Herd Grass: 90cu\$1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

BALTIMORE.

Virginia Home, 25 34 GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, VA., December 29, 1884. OFFERINGS. WHEAT.-Red, 4,400 bushels Coas. - White, 2,530 busnels, Mixed, 1,660 bushels, Oars, -2,650 bushels,

CLOVER-SEED, - 50 bushels. MILL-OFFAL, -15 tons.

Longberry on private terms, Cons.—White, 450 bushels prime Vir-

We quote: Fine, \$2@\$2.50; superfine, \$2.25@\$3; extra, \$3.50@\$3.90; family, \$4.69\$.50; patent family, country, \$4.50@\$5.

market very dull. RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. REGIMOND, December 29, 1881.
There was but little done in the way of sales to-day, and but few fresh samples effered, but a healthy demand for all sound old stock is apparent, and a more active trade is anticipated after January 1, 1885. DARK TOBACCO.

Lugs: Common, \$4.50\$5.50; good, \$6a\$7. Leat: Common, \$7.50a\$8.50; good, \$9a \$10; fine, \$11a\$12. SUN-CURED.

Lugs: Common, \$50\$6; sound, \$6,50a\$8. Leaf: Common, \$80\$9; medium, \$9,50a \$11; good, \$11\$a\$16; fine, \$20a\$35.

BEIGHT TOBACCO-MANUFACTURING. Smokers: Common, \$10a\$13; good, \$14a Smokers: Common, \$10a\$13; good, \$11a \$17; fine, \$20a\$27.50. Filters: Common red, \$7a\$8; good col-ory, \$9a\$11; good bright, \$12a\$13; very good to fine, \$15a\$20. Wrappers: Common, \$13a\$16; good medium, \$17a\$20; good to very good ma-hogany, \$22 50a\$30; good bright, \$32.50a \$37.50; very good bright to fine, \$40a\$55.

LOOSE TOBACCO.

Primings, 1a2je.; common lugs, 2la3le.; fair to good luss, 3la4le.; good to very good, 4la5le.; common leaf, 5la5le.; fair to good leaf, 5la6le.; cood to very good leaf, 6la8e.; fine, 8la1lle.

RICHMOND MARKETS. MONDAY, December 29, 1884.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Lard, Corn Meal. Butter: Strictly prime, 23a25c, active; ood to prime, 17a20c.; poor to fair, 13a 15c.: cooking, 10a12c. Dressed Hogs : Small, 65a7c.; large, 55a . per pound. Eggs: Fresh, 25c, active.

Lave Turkeys: 10a11c, per pound.
Dressed Fowls: Chickens, small, 11a12c,
er pound; large, 7a9c, per pound; tureys, 14a16c.; ducks, 15a16c.
Lard; Country, 9c. Venison: Choice saddles, 14a15c. per Corn Meal: 70c. per bushel for count 7;

80c. for city mills. Green and Dried Fruits. Apples: Choice eating, \$2,25a\$2.50 a bar rel; cooking, \$1,50a\$2 per barrel. Dried Fruit: Apples—Bright-sheed, 3a 3½c.; fair to good, 2½a3c. Blackberries, 7a 7½c.; cherries, 10c. Peaches—Peeled, 10a 11c; unpeeled, 4a4½c. Raspberries; 20a22c.

Raspberries; 20a22c.

Raspberries; 20a22c.

Cabbage: 5a7c, per head.
Potatoes: Irish choice potatoes, \$1.75a \$2; barrel; choice perfbushel. 55a90c.
Onions: \$2a\$2.25 per barrel.
White Beans: Navys, hand-picked, \$1.50 a\$1.75. per bushel; other grades, \$1a\$1.50 Black-Eye Peas: \$1.75a\$1.85 per bushel
and scarce.

BALTIMORE. December 29.—Flour steady; Howard-Street and western superfine, \$2.25 a\$2.25 (city Mills superfine, \$2.25 a\$2.50; City Mills superfine, \$2.5a\$2.50; Wheat—Southern, steady and quiet; western higher, closing strong; southern red, a\$24c; amber, 88a90c; No. 1 Maryland, \$4.33a\$4.50; Rio brands, \$4.33a\$4.50; Wheat—Southern, steady and quiet; western higher, closing strong; southern red, abst. and scarce.

Miscellaneous. Beeswax: 28c, per pound. Black-Ook Bark: Busset, \$11,50 per 2,240 pounds; rough, \$7 per 3,000 pounds. Penthers: Prime live-goose, 50a52e.;

common, 25c.

Flaxseed: \$1.10a\$1.15 per bushel.

Hay No, 1 timothy, \$14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11a\$13.50; mixed claver and timothy, \$13; clover, \$11a\$12.

Mill-Offal: Brownstuf, \$15 per ton;

CEMENT, LINE, PLASTER, &C.

DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, OILS, &C.

Soda: Sal., 1;a2c., in kegs; English soda, 5c.; American, 3;a4c.
Spirits Turpentine: 45c.

DRY Goods.

bex. Oranges: Florida, \$3 per box, choice; in

GROCKHES, AC.

Bacen: Clear-rib sides, 8½c.; shoulders,
7e.; Virginia shoulders, 9c.; Virginia
hams, fancy, large, 14a16c.; sugar-cured,
12a12½c.; bulk sides, 6ja7c.; bulk shoul-

Euckets: Painted, two hoops, \$1.359

of four dozen.
Copperas: 2c.
Cochinest: 50c. per pound.
Extract of Logwood: 18c.

Race Ginger: 124c.

ern white, 4-s46c.; yellow, 49-31c. One tirm and qui, t; couthern, 33-33c.; western white, 34-26c.; uffixed, 33-33c.; yestern white, 34-26c.; uffixed, 33-33c.; Pennsylvania, 33-35c. Provisions steady and fairly frm. Mess-pork, 31-15. Bulk-meate-boulders and clear-rib sides, packed, 6 and 7c. Bacon — Shoulders, 74c.; clear-rib sides, 84c. Coffee qui t; lilo cargoes, ordinary to fair, 83-25c. Sugar quiet and steady A soft, 54c. Whiskey steady at \$1.18-\$1.19. Preights firmer, Mill-Offal: Brownstuff, \$15 per ton; bran. \$15 per ton; shipstuff, \$17 per ton for city mills.

Baled Oats: Nominal.

Roots: Ginseng. \$1.30a\$1.60 per pound; Seneca, free of tops, 40a45c. per pound.

Peanuts: 4c. as to quality, and dull.

Hye: 60a65c. per bushel.

Sumae: Prime, \$1.

Shneks: 50a55c.

Baled Straw: 35a40c.

Tallow: 637c. per pound.

Wool: Washed, 27a28c.; unwashed, 25c.; burry wool will bring from 3 to 5c, per pound less than the above rates.

CEMENT, LINE, FLASTIR, &C.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. December 29.—Flour in netive demand; family, \$3 201\$3.50. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, 75c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 394394c. Oats firmer at 284 2284c. Pork doll at \$11a\$11.25. Lard dull at \$6.0006.55. Bulk-meats firm; shoulders, \$4.624; short rib, \$5.874. Bacon steady; shoulders, \$6.24; short rib, \$7; ctear, \$7.25. Whiskey quiet at \$1.11. Sugar dull; hard refined, \$1a7c.: New Orleans, 47a6c. Hogs quie; common to 49ch. \$3.4084.30; packing and butchers', \$4 20a *84 50. Cement : Rosendale, \$1.40a\$1.45 per rel; James R.ver, \$1.40a1.45. LOUISVILLE. rel; James R.ver, \$1.40a1.45.
Lime: Agricultural, \$419c. per bushel;
Rockland, \$1.10a\$1.29 per barrel according
to quantity; Vurginia, \$1a\$1.19.
Plaster: Lump, \$4 per ton; ground, \$7.50
calcined plaster, \$1.75.
Tar: Large size, \$3.50.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Grain steady. Wheat — No. 2 Longborry, 774785.; No. 2 red, 73c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 29c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 29c. Provisions steady. Mess-pock, \$12.50. Lard—Prime steam, \$7. Bulk-meats—Clear rib, \$3.83; clear sides, \$6.05; shoulders nominal \$4.622, Bacon nominal, Sugar-cured han s. 164c. Alum: 4c. Alcohol: \$2.50 per gallon. Concentrated Lye: \$2.75a\$3.50 per case han s, letc. ST. 4.0UIS.

CINCINNATI.

St. Louis, December 29.—Fiour un-changed. Wheat sharply higher; No. 2, red, 824a83c.cash, 824a83c. January. Corn-higher and slow; 324a33c. January. Corn-January. Oats higher and inactive; 254a 26c cash. Provisions easier and slow. Perk, 811.25. Bulk-meats—Long clear, 55.00; short rib, 85.70; clear, 85.39. Ba-con—Long clear, 86.50; short rib, 86.624; short clear, 86.874.87. Lard, 86.59 asked. Sbc.; sweet, 86 per dozen; best salad, 88.50; castor, \$1.60 per gallon; Virginia Inbricating, 15a40c.; kerosene, 9c., cash, per gallon. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, December 29.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 73je.; January, 72je. Provisions firmer. Messpork, \$10.87 cash and January. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.80 cash and January. weet-pickled hams firm at \$\frac{1}{2}ape. Hogs lower at \$3.90n\frac{3}{2}.20.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Cuicago, December 26.—Flour bigher.
Wheat unsettled; 11c, higher; for January, and December, 734a75/c.; January, 74a 75/c. Corn 1s4c, higher and unsettled; essh, 354a35/c.; January, 35a35/c. Oats firmer; January, 254a25/c. Pork active and 10a15c, higher; cash, \$10.75a\$10.874; January, 810.774a\$10.85. Lard a trids higher; closed sucady; cash, \$6.524a\$6.55; Jenuary, \$6.50a\$6,573. Boxed-meats in fair request; short rib, \$5.45a\$5.55; clear, \$6.10a\$6.15. Whiskey and sugar steady.

COTTON MARKETS. River H. H., 5ic. ; James River D. Candy: 10a11c, per pound, as to quality, Lemons: Messinia, \$3a\$4.50 per box; Valencias and Parlermo, \$2.50a\$3.50 per

COTTON MARKETS.

Norfolk, Va., December 29.—Cotton quiet; middling, 10 11-16c. Net receipts, 5,226 bales; gross receipts, 5,226 bales; stock, 59,255 bales; stock, 59,255 bales; stock, 50,255 bales; gross receipts, 162 bales; gross receipts, 162 bales; stock, 14 691 bales.

Sayannar, Ga., December 29.—Cotton quiet; middling, 10 5-16c. Net receipts, 3,266 bales; stock, 50,155 bales; exports—constwise, ——bales.

Alutista, Ga., December 29.—Cotton firm; middling, 101c. Receipts, 319 bales; bales; shipments, ——; sales, 290 bales.

Charleston, S. C., December 29.—Cotton quiet; middling, 104c. Net receipts, 1,264 bales; gross receipts, 1,364 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 63 332 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

\$1.75; three hoops, \$1.60.82. Brooms: Two strings, \$14\$1.50; three strings, \$..50; four strings, \$2.25024.50. NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES. Strings, \$..00; four strings, \$2.25054.50.
Baskers: Willow, \$1.15.\$1.30 per nest;
split, \$63e50c, per dozen.
Ceffee: Rio, common, 10jalle.; fair to
prime, 11jal2e.; Laguayra, 11jal2e.; Java,
18a22c.
Cardies: Adamantine candles, 11jal1je. NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton—Net receipts, 965 bales; gross receipts, 8.169 bales. Futures closed steady; sales, 85.190 tales; December, \$11.04a\$11.03; January, \$11.05a\$11.10; February, \$11.05a\$11.10; February, \$11.05a\$11.10; March, \$11.16a\$11.17; April, \$11.3b\$11.31; May, \$11.42a\$11.43; June, \$11.51a\$11.55; July, \$11.65a\$11.67; August, \$11.75a\$11.77; September, \$11.38a\$11.40. per set, 14fc. per pound; balf-boxes, 11fc.; allow, 14c. Cheese: Northern and western prime Cheese: Northern and western prime cutting, 12julise,; common, 9allije.; English dairy, 18-29c.; plucapple, 25c.
Rice: Catolina, 647c.
Fish: Herrings—North Carolina Gross—New, \$5: North Carolina cut, \$7.59; eastern \$3,25a\$4. Mackerel—No. 1 Bay, half-barrels, \$15; No. 2, in barrels, \$18; No. 3 for rigating mackerel, \$5: No. 1, in

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

RICHMOND. December 29 .- Prices this week ranged ns follows:
Beef Cattle—Very best, 5:55c.; psedium
to good, 4a4jc.; common to fair, 25a5c.
Sheep—None on the market.
Hogs, 55a6jc., net; extra, 6fc.
There were 147 head of beef cattle fat rinstand mackerel. \$5; No. 1, in kits, \$1.50; No. 2, in kits, \$1.25; No. 3,

small, \$3,5084a. Lard · Prime, barrels and tierces, \$484c.;

Lard · Prime, barrels and tierces, \$a8ic.;
20 and 50 pound tins, \$4e.

Matches; 60°s, 75.50a\$0 gross.

Matches; 60°s, 75.50a\$0 gross.

Molasses; Common syrup—Hogsheads,
130; tierces, 15e.; ba rrels, 15e.; graining golden syrup, 25a50e, per gallon; New Orleans, prime, 50a55e

Sait: Laverpool, from store, \$1.35.

Ground alum, from store, \$1.35.

Ground alum, from store, \$5e. per sack.

Sugar: Crushed, 74c.; powdered, 1c.; grainula ed, 64c.; A, 63e.; toff A, 6c.; yellow, 54a5e,; ent-lead, 74e

Soap: Common, 4a5je.; best washing, 74a5c.; toffet, 15a20c., and fancy prices; country, 4a5c.

There were 147 head of beel cattle and 172 hogs on the market during the wrek.

Bathiorie. Beatmore. Desember 29.—Beef cattle slow; pilees 1-5c. bigher; best beeves, 54a

Jie.; first quality, 44a5e; most sales, 44a5e; credipts, 962 head; sales, 447 head.

Swine-Full supply and fair demund; receipts, 6.410 head; quotations, 5pagle. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 1.341 head; quotations—sheep, 2a45e.; timbs, 3a5fe.

Full Lapel Prime.

STOCK-YARDS, WEST PRILADELPHIA, December 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2.000 head. Market dull; prime, 6ja7c.; good, 5ja6c.; medium, 4ja5c.; common. 3aic.; extremes, 3a7c. Most of the sales were at 5a6c. Sheep—Receipts, 8.000 head. Market dull; prime, 4ja5c.; good. 144jc.; medium, 3a3jc.; common. 14a2jc.; lambs, 3a6jc. Hogs—Receipts, 5,400 head. Market fair; selling at 6s6jc. Country, 4a5c.
Teas: Black, 25a50c.; Imperial, 25a75c.; guapowder, 35ca81.
Tubs: Cedar, \$1.75c85 a nest; plue \$2.25a

Hides: Green, 4.5c.; wet saited, 7a8c.; dry saited, Hal2c.; dry flint, 13a15c.
Leather: Rough leather, 29a25c.; elty finish harness, 39a35c.; country finish harness, 25a30c.; wax upper, 39a40c.; hemlack sole, 19a25c.; oak sole, 30a49c. An African Traveller Kills Himself. A Milwaukee (Wis.) special of the 28th says: The dead body of H. N. Austin, an Oriental traveller and explorer, was found Iron: American refined, Old Dominion bar, \$1.50; English and American sheet, Shable. Swedes, hammered, 4\$a5e.; hoop, oriental traveller and explorer, was found vesterday in the town of Wanwatosa. He shot himself through the heart on Friday night while debrious from African fever, contracted in his travels with Henry M. Stanley. He was only twenty-tight years old, and was born in this city. He lived here until sixteen years I age, when he went task and entered the semiloy of a Bos-455je, Nails: Old Dominion, \$2.35 for standard Plough-Castings : Wholesale, 3 je. ; retail, 45 per pound. Rope: Mamilla, best, 15c.; jute, 74a8c. CLOVER-SEED.—50 bushels.

MILL-OPPAL.—13 tons.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.
WHEAT.—Red. 2,600 bushels very good Longberry on private terms.

CONN.—White, 450 bushels prime Virginia a 50c.

CLOVER-SEED.—50 bushels on private terms.

CLOVER-SEED.—50 bushels on private terms.

CLOVER-SEED.—50 bushels on private terms.

PLOVE.

We quote: Fine, \$22\\$2\\$2.50; superfine, \$2.50\\$3.50; fruit, \$90.50\\$3.80; for case.

New England Rum: \$1.50\\$3.81.50.

Rectified Whiskeys: \$1.881.50.

LUMBER, STAVES, 4C.

Hore: Monthla, best, 15c.; jute, 74.38c.

Liquors, winers, 4c.

Ale: Scotch (best brands), pluts, \$1.90

transless: Lomestic, \$1.10\\$1.50; fruit, \$90.50\\$2; for case.

See Whiskeys: Medium, \$1.50\\$2; porrectly years be travelled through various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. He made of the position of United States and upwards.

Girls Domestic, \$1.10\\$2.50\\$2; pure old, \$33\\$4; Virginia mountain, new, \$1.75

\$1.50\\$2.50\\$3.50; superfine, \$1.50\\$3.50.

PLOVE.

We quote: Fine, \$22\\$2\\$2.50; superfine, \$2.50\\$3.50; family, \$1.50\\$3.50; case \$1.50\\$3.50; family, \$1.50\\$3.50; family,

THE AFRICAN PEVER.

Lumber: White oak, cut to order, \$17a During his travels in Africa he contracted During his travels in Africa he contracted the African fever, and physicians urged him to leave the tropical climate if he desired to save his life. He returned to London, and early in the spring arrived at his home in this city, after an absence of twelve years. About three months ago he was married to the beautiful daughter of a returned, wealthy merchant. Since his return to the city he had several attacks of the African fever. In August 1sst, as he was \$22 per 1,000; on market, \$10a\$15 per 1,000; Western Virginia popiar, \$15a\$26 per 1,000; West Virginia white pine, \$15a per 1,000; West-Virginia popiar, \$15a \$26 per 1,000; West-Virginia white pine, \$15a \$26 per 1,000; yellow pine—rough boards, \$5a \$29, dry clear, \$12a \$15; joist, \$3a \$15a \$26 don, and early in the spring arrived at his home in this eity, after an absence of twelve years. About three months aco he was married to the beautiful daughter of a return \$15a \$20 per 1,000; seasoned, \$20a \$25 per 1,000. Flour-barrel timber, \$4a \$25 per 1,000. Flour-barrel timber, \$4a \$25 per 1,000. Machine staves, \$7a \$25; turned heading, \$6, per set. Flour-barrel poles, \$4a \$26. Hegshead-hoops, 70c. per bindle. Market exceedingly dull, with very few buyers, at prices quoted.

Powner, \$30a \$20 per 100 feet. Powner, \$35 by the five kers—less than five kers, \$5.25; blasting, \$2.55a \$2.80. Shot: Northern, \$1.60 per bag of 25 pounds.

Grindstones: \$1\frac{1}{2}2c, per pound.

SEED.

Clover: \$5.25a \$5.75.

Timothy: \$1.75a \$2. Friday evening. His friends believe him to have been deranged at the time, caused

More Earthquake Shocks.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)
VIENNA, December 29.—A severe earth-quake shock was experienced in Corinthia to-day. Considerable damage was done to many buildings.
LONDON, December 29.—An earthquake was felt in Wales to-day. Many houses were injured. NEW YORK.

NEW YORE, December 29,—Cotton dull and easier; sales, 406 bales; uplands, 11 1-15c.; Orleans, 11 5-16c.; consolidated net receipts, 44,246 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 19,753 bales; to France, 1,800 bales; to the continent, 10,106 bales. Southern flour firm; common to fair extra. \$3,19283.90; good to choice extra, \$3,953.85.40. Wheat—Spot latic, bigher, closing firm; ungraded red, 69255je.; No. 2 red. 85je.; January, 83424je. Corn—No. 2 spot and December 5c. higher, closing strong; ungraded, 48425je.; No. 2, December, 5626le.; January, 48ja48je. Oats ja je. higher; No. 2, 34je. for elevator. Hops firm: prices unaltered. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull at \$9.75; No. 7 Rio, spot, \$8.05; January, \$7.9928,795. Sugar dull and nominal; retning, 4ja4je.; refined firm. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady, Cotton-seed oil, 55237e, for crude; 40a42e. for refined. Rosin steady. Turpentine firm. Hides unchanged. Wool firm. Pork unchanged; mess, spot, \$12,252812,50. Middles dull; long clear, 6je. Lard opened a shade lower, closing steady; western steam, spot, \$6.95; January, \$8.80386.92. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. NATURE ALMANAY - DECEMBER 30, 1884.

PORT OF RICHMOND, DECEMBER 29, 1864. Steamer Ashland, Pannill, Philadelphia, mor-chardlice and passengers.

SAILED. Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise, and passengers, L. B. Tatum.

SEWPORT'S NEWS, Duc. 29, 1866.

(By Telegraph.)

ARRIVER.

Steamship Richmond, Bonz, New York, and sailed for West Point.

Scanniship Manhatian, Stevens, New York, and sailed for West Point.

Steamship Reduced (Br.), Galreston, for Liverpool, to ceal.

Steamship Merrimack, West, New York, and Steamship Reduced (Br.).

urg, to